CITY OF PENDLETON

Demolition Permit Application

Permit No.:_____ **541 966-0205** **Permit Fee:_____**

Job Location:	**Year of original construction:**	
Description of item(s) to be demolished:	**Assessor's Map No.:** **Tax Lot No.:**	
Owner Name: **Address:** **Phone No.:**		
Contractor Name:	**Phone No.:**	**CCB License No.:_____**
Address:		**Expires:_____** **City License No.:_____**
Date of proposed demolition:	**Disposal site to be used:**	

Company hauling debris:

Location of sewer line cap (see attached demolition or stub out sewer cap Drawing No. 316):

Location and description of locate marker:

Is there a basement? _____Yes _____No Was it removed? _____Yes _____No
Was it filled? _____Yes _____No If so, with what?

Was compaction testing performed? _____Yes _____ No If so, who performed testing? _____

PLEASE ATTACH COMPACTION TEST REPORT

Has water meter been removed? _____ Yes _____ No	**Is the foundation to be removed? _____Yes _____No**

Have any of the following utility companies been contacted to disconnect service? **_____ Centurylink _____ Charter Cable _____ Pacific Power & Light _____ Cascade Natural Gas _____ Other _____**

Has there been an asbestos inspection: _____Yes _____No If so, State certified inspector's name:_____

Are there any known hazardous materials on the site (asbestos, drums, chemicals, liquids, etc.)? _____Yes _____No Type: _____

Are there any car batteries to dispose of? _____Yes _____No Are there any tires to dispose of? _____Yes _____No

Are there any appliances to dispose of? _____Yes _____No Is there any other scrap metal to dispose of? _____Yes _____No

Is there any clean wood waste to dispose of (not painted or stained)? _____Yes _____No

Is there any yard waste to dispose of (brush, shrubs, limbs, etc)? _____Yes _____No

Oregon law requires the applicant to follow rules adopted by the Oregon Utility Notification Center. Those rules are set forth in OAR 952-001-0001 through 952-001-0090. Prior to excavation, in accordance with Oregon Call Before You Dig laws, applicant agrees to call for locates of utility lines by contacting the Oregon Utility Notification Center by dialing 811.

1) **Contact the City Finance Dept. 24 hours in advance for removal or abandonment of the water meter at 541 966-0207.**

2) **Call the Engineering Department 24 hours in advance at 541 966-0203 for sewer cap inspection.**

Signature of Contractor or Authorized Agent **Date**

Signature of Owner (Required to grant permission for property removal) **Date**

NOT VALID UNTIL ISSUED BY AUTHORIZED CITY PERSONNEL

Signature of Authorized Personnel **Date**

Original in File; One copy to Engineering Department; Email to Sanitary Service: amanda@pendletonsanitaryservice.com

Fact Sheet

Asbestos Survey Requirement for Commercial Buildings

What is the survey requirement?

DEQ's asbestos survey rule requires a thorough inspection of a building or facility before any demolition or renovation activities to determine the presence of friable and nonfriable asbestos-containing materials, commonly known as ACM.

Who must conduct a survey?

All facility owners, including but not limited to manufacturing and industrial facilities, public and private building owners and operators, commercial facilities, and apartment complexes undertaking demolition or renovation requires an asbestos survey.

What is a demolition or renovation project?

Demolition is defined as wrecking that involves the removal of any load-supporting member or intentional burning.
Renovation is defined as altering in any way one or more facility components that does not involve removing a load-supporting member.

Who can perform the survey?

Only an accredited inspector may perform the asbestos survey. An accredited inspector must complete training and receive accreditation under the Model Accreditation Program training rules in 40 CFR Part 763.

For training courses, contact PBS Environmental Building Consultants at 503-248-1939 or the Asbestos Training Project at 503-233-7707.

What does DEQ mean by survey?

Generally, DEQ requires a sample of each type of material suspected to contain asbestos to be collected and analyzed before any demolition or renovation activity. A list of laboratories that perform asbestos analysis is available on DEQ's asbestos website.

When complete demolition or extensive renovation is to occur, a thorough asbestos survey is required. When partial renovation activity is to occur, such as a kitchen remodel, a survey is required for that area of the structure only. If a single material, such as sheet vinyl flooring is to be removed, only one sample of each layer of flooring needs to be collected and analyzed. When a single material is involved an accredited inspector is not required.

When the suspected material involves either blown or troweled on surfacing material such as popcorn ceiling texture DEQ recommends collecting several samples from different locations in the project area and having all of the samples analyzed. DEQ recommends that accredited inspectors follow the EPA "Asbestos in Buildings: Simplified Sampling Scheme for Friable Surfacing Materials" guidance.

A copy of the survey report must be kept onsite during the demolition or renovation project and DEQ can request a copy of the survey report. A survey includes the sampling of materials suspected to contain asbestos, laboratory analysis results to determine asbestos content and an evaluation of the materials to assess their condition.

A survey is not an absolute guarantee that all ACMs have been identified. Other suspect materials can be found in areas which were not accessible during the survey such as materials behind walls, under carpet, etc. During the demolition and renovation activities, an appropriately trained person should be on site.

When is a survey not required?

One may presume that a single material contains asbestos and therefore have it properly abated without conducting a survey.

Materials that commonly contain asbestos, such as popcorn ceiling texture, cement siding, and vinyl floor tile, are candidates for material that may be presumed to contain asbestos and properly abated in accordance with the rules. **However, you cannot assume that a material does <u>not</u> contain asbestos.** Laboratory analysis is the only method to verify a material does not contain asbestos.

For demolitions of residential buildings, DEQ has the discretion to approve, on a case-by-case basis, requests to waive the asbestos survey requirement. The owner or operator of the residential building must submit a written request to DEQ, along with supporting documentation that demonstrates to DEQ's satisfaction that a survey is not warranted. The owner or operator of the residential building must obtain DEQ's written approval waiving the

DEQ
State of Oregon
Department of Environmental Quality

Asbestos Program
www.oregon.gov

Contact Information:

Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, Tillamook and Washington Counties, call the **Northwest Region – Portland Office** at 503-229-5982, 503-229-5364 or 800-452-4011.

Benton, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties, call the **Western Region – Salem Office** at 503-378-5086 or 800-349-7677.

Jackson, Josephine and Eastern Douglas Counties, call the **Western Region – Medford Office** at 541-776-6107 or 877-823-3216.

Coos, Curry and Western Douglas Counties, call the **Western Region – Coos Bay Office** at 541-269-2721, ext. 222.

Crook, Deschutes, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Sherman and Wasco Counties, call the **Eastern Region – Bend Office** at 541-633-2019 or 866-863-6668.

Baker, Gilliam, Grant, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wheeler Counties, call the **Eastern Region – Pendleton Office** at 541-278-4626 or 800-304-3513.

Lane County, call the **Lane Regional Air Protection Agency** at 541-736-1056.

Last Updated: 10/24/16
By: Dottie Boyd

survey requirement prior to any demolition activity.

When will a survey always be required?

An asbestos survey will always be required before the intentional burning of any public and private buildings, including residential buildings.

When did these requirements take effect?

The initial survey rules were adopted by the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission on Jan. 25, 2002 and the rules became effective on Feb. 4, 2002. The temporary survey rules for the demolition of residential building were adopted by the commission on Dec. 9, 2015 and became effective on Jan. 1, 2016.

DEQ's asbestos rules can be found in the Oregon Administrative Rules 340, Division 248. If you have questions or need additional technical assistance, contact asbestos program staff. Additional information is available on DEQ's asbestos website.

Residential Buildings

All demolition activities at residential buildings with four or fewer dwelling units constructed prior to Jan. 1, 2004 require an asbestos survey.

Renovation activities at residential buildings with four or fewer dwelling units are exempt from the survey requirements. However, DEQ strongly suggests hiring an accredited inspector to perform an asbestos survey.

Contractors and building owners or operators are responsible for ensuring that all ACMs are properly handled, removed and disposed of prior to any renovation or demolition activity.

Alternative Formats

Documents can be provided upon request in an alternate format for individuals with disabilities or in a language other than English for people with limited English skills. To request a document in another format or language, call DEQ in Portland at 503-229-5696, or toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 5696; or email deqinfo@deq.state.or.us.

Fact Sheet

Residential Building Asbestos Survey Requirement

As of Jan. 1, 2016 new temporary Oregon rules require an accredited inspector perform an asbestos survey before a residential building is demolished. This fact sheet provides a description of the rules and where to get more information.

Asbestos fibers are a respiratory hazard proven to cause lung cancer, mesothelioma, and asbestosis. Asbestos is a danger to public health and a hazardous air pollutant for which there is no known safe level of exposure.

Senate Bill 705, passed in 2015 by the Oregon Legislature, directed DEQ to adopt rules that require an accredited inspector perform an asbestos survey before a residential building is demolished. The Environmental Quality Commission adopted temporary rules on Dec. 9, 2015.

DEQ's residential asbestos survey rule requires a thorough inspection of a residential building before any demolition activity, including intentional burning, to determine the presence of friable and nonfriable asbestos-containing material, commonly known as ACM. Asbestos consultants and many of the licensed asbestos abatement contractors can provide this service.

Demolition is defined as wrecking that involves the removal of any load-supporting structural member or intentional burning.

Only an accredited inspector may perform the asbestos survey. An accredited inspector must complete training and receive accreditation under the Model Accreditation Program training rules in 40 CFR Part 763.

A copy of the survey report must be kept onsite during the demolition project and DEQ can request a copy of the survey report. A survey includes the sampling of materials suspected to contain asbestos, laboratory analysis results to determine asbestos content and an evaluation of the materials to assess their condition.

Survey Exemptions

1. Demolition activities at residential buildings with four or fewer dwelling units that were constructed after Jan. 1, 2004 do not require an asbestos survey.
2. If all of the materials at the residential building with four or fewer dwelling units are treated, removed, handled, managed, transported and disposed of as ACM, an asbestos survey is not required.
3. For demolitions of residential buildings, DEQ has the discretion to approve, on a case-by-case basis, requests to waive the asbestos survey requirement. The owner or operator of the residential building must submit a written request, along with supporting documentation that demonstrates to DEQ's satisfaction that a survey is not warranted. The owner or operator of the residential building must obtain the DEQ's written approval waiving the survey requirement prior to any demolition activity.

Renovation activities at residential buildings with four or fewer dwelling units are exempt from the survey requirement. However, DEQ strongly suggests hiring an accredited inspector to perform an asbestos survey.

Contractors and building owners and operators are responsible for ensuring that all ACM's are properly handled, removed and disposed prior to any renovation or demolition activity. A contractor or building owner may be subject to a DEQ order with civil penalties if ACM is disturbed or mishandled in violation of rule or statute.

Find DEQ's asbestos survey rules in Oregon Administrative Rules 340, Division 248. If you have questions or need technical assistance, contact an asbestos program staff. Additional information is available on DEQ's asbestos website.

Alternative formats

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DEQ

State of Oregon
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10/24/16
By: Dottie Boyd

ISSUE WITH DEMOLITION PERMITS

722.0 Abandoned Sewers and Sewage Disposal Facilities

722.1 Every abandoned building (house) sewer, or part thereof, shall be plugged or capped in an approved manner* within five (5) feet (1.5 m) of the property line.

722.2 Every cesspool, septic tank, and seepage pit which has been abandoned or has been discontinued otherwise from further use or to which no waste or soil pipe from a plumbing fixture is connected, shall have the sewage removed therefrom and be completely filled with earth, sand, gravel, concrete, or other approved material.

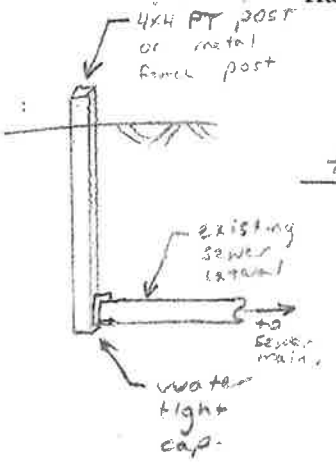
722.3 The top cover or arch over the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit shall be removed before filling and the filling shall not extend above the top of the vertical portions of the sidewalls or above the level of any outlet pipe until inspection has been called and the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit has been inspected. After such inspection, the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit shall be filled to the level of the top of the ground.

722.4 No person owning or controlling any cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit on the premises of such person or in that portion of any public street, alley, or other public property abutting such premises, shall fail, refuse, or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section or upon receipt of notice so to comply from the Department Having Jurisdiction.

722.5 Where disposal facilities are abandoned consequent to connecting any premises with the public sewer, the permittee making the connection shall fill all abandoned facilities as required by the Administrative Authority within thirty (30) days from the time of connecting to the public sewer.

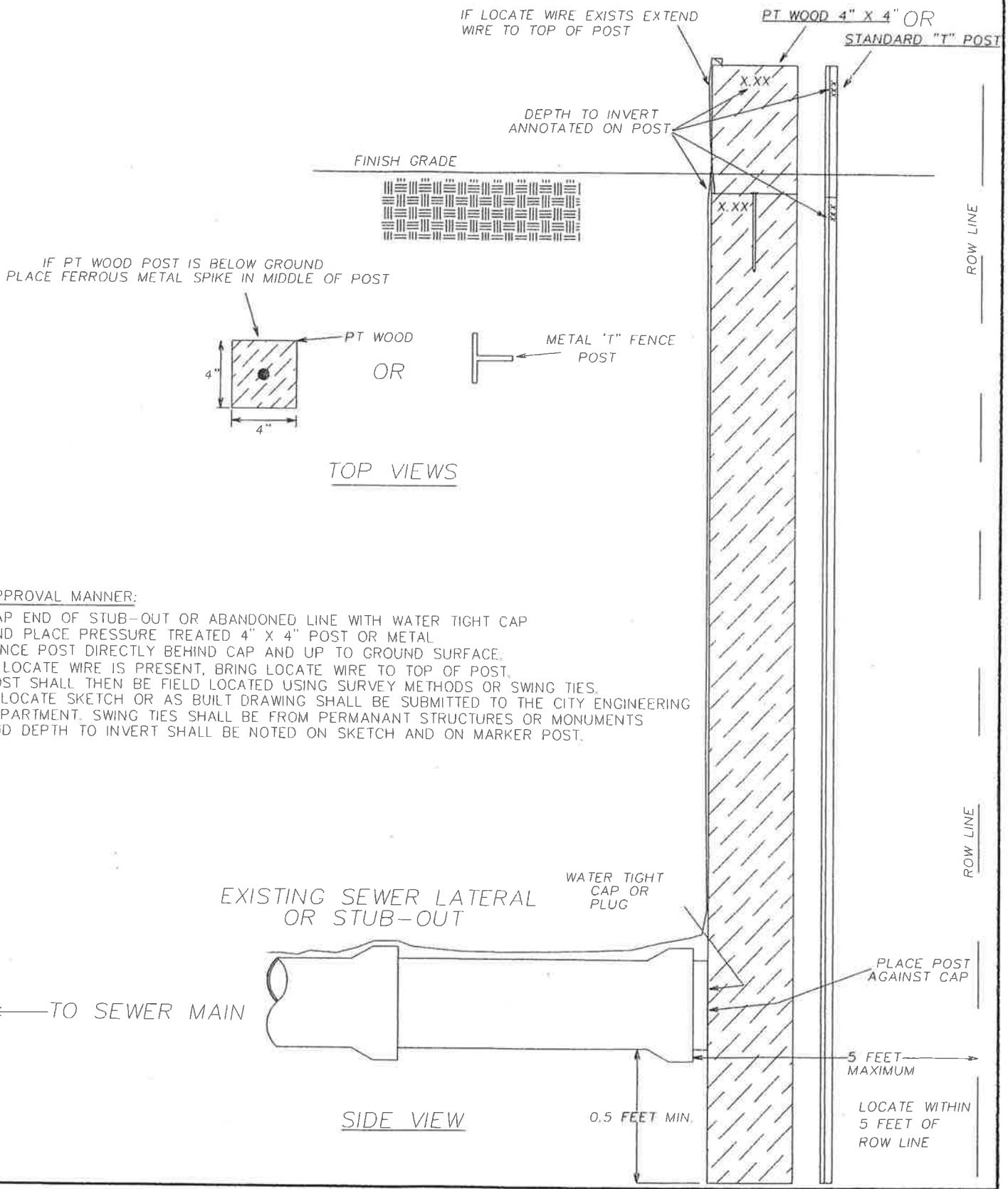
723.0 Building Sewer Test

Building sewers shall be tested by plugging the end of the building sewer at its points of connection with the public sewer or private sewage disposal system and completely filling the building sewer with water from the lowest to the highest point thereof, or by approved equivalent low pressure air test, or by such other test as may be prescribed by the Administrative Authority. The building sewer shall be watertight at all points.



* approved manner: cap end of abandon line with water tight cap and place pressure treated 4"x4" post or metal fence post directly behind cap and up to ground surface. If locate wire is present, bring locate wire to top of post. Post shall then be field located using survey methods or swing ties and a locate sketch shall be submitted to the City Engineering Dept, swing ties shall be from permanent structures and depth to invert shall be noted on sketch and on marker post.

STD DWG No 316



APPROVAL MANNER:

CAP END OF STUB-OUT OR ABANDONED LINE WITH WATER TIGHT CAP AND PLACE PRESSURE TREATED 4" X 4" POST OR METAL FENCE POST DIRECTLY BEHIND CAP AND UP TO GROUND SURFACE. IF LOCATE WIRE IS PRESENT, BRING LOCATE WIRE TO TOP OF POST. POST SHALL THEN BE FIELD LOCATED USING SURVEY METHODS OR SWING TIES. A LOCATE SKETCH OR AS BUILT DRAWING SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. SWING TIES SHALL BE FROM PERMANANT STRUCTURES OR MONUMENTS AND DEPTH TO INVERT SHALL BE NOTED ON SKETCH AND ON MARKER POST.

CITY OF PENDLETON	ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
DRAWN BY: GAC DATE: NOVEMBER 2006 APPROVED: _____ SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	TITLE: DEMOLITION OR STUB OUT SEWER CAP

CHAPTER 33
SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 3301
GENERAL

3301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern safety during construction and the protection of adjacent public and private properties.

3301.2 Storage and placement. Construction equipment and materials shall be stored and placed so as not to endanger the public, the workers or adjoining property for the duration of the construction project.

SECTION 3302
CONSTRUCTION SAFEGUARDS

3302.1 Remodeling and additions. Required *exits*, existing structural elements, fire protection devices and sanitary safeguards shall be maintained at all times during remodeling, *alterations*, repairs or *additions* to any building or structure.

Exceptions:

1. When such required elements or devices are being remodeled, altered or repaired, adequate substitute provisions shall be made.
2. When the existing building is not occupied.

3302.2 Manner of removal. Waste materials shall be removed in a manner which prevents injury or damage to persons, adjoining properties and public rights-of-way.

SECTION 3303
DEMOLITION

3303.1 Construction documents. *Construction documents* and a schedule for demolition must be submitted when required by the *building official*. Where such information is required, no work shall be done until such *construction documents* or schedule, or both, are *approved*.

3303.2 Pedestrian protection. The work of demolishing any building shall not be commenced until pedestrian protection is in place as required by this chapter.

3303.3 Means of egress. A party wall balcony or *horizontal exit* shall not be destroyed unless and until a substitute *means of egress* has been provided and *approved*.

3303.4 Vacant lot. Where a structure has been demolished or removed, the vacant lot shall be filled and maintained to the existing grade or in accordance with the ordinances of the jurisdiction having authority.

3303.5 Water accumulation. Provision shall be made to prevent the accumulation of water or damage to any foundations on the premises or the adjoining property.

3303.6 Utility connections. Service utility connections shall be discontinued and capped in accordance with the *approved* rules and the requirements of the applicable governing authority.

SECTION 3304
SITE WORK

3304.1 Excavation and fill. Excavation and fill for buildings and structures shall be constructed or protected so as not to endanger life or property. Stumps and roots shall be removed from the soil to a depth of at least 12 inches (305 mm) below the surface of the ground in the area to be occupied by the building. Wood forms which have been used in placing concrete, if within the ground or between foundation sills and the ground, shall be removed before a building is occupied or used for any purpose. Before completion, loose or casual wood shall be removed from direct contact with the ground under the building.

3304.1.1 Slope limits. Slopes for permanent fill shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope). Cut slopes for permanent excavations shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope). Deviation from the foregoing limitations for cut slopes shall be permitted only upon the presentation of a soil investigation report acceptable to the *building official*.

3304.1.2 Surcharge. No fill or other surcharge loads shall be placed adjacent to any building or structure unless such building or structure is capable of withstanding the additional loads caused by the fill or surcharge. Existing footings or foundations which can be affected by any excavation shall be underpinned adequately or otherwise protected against settlement and shall be protected against later movement.

3304.1.3 Footings on adjacent slopes. For footings on adjacent slopes, see Chapter 18.

3304.1.4 Fill supporting foundations. Fill to be used to support the foundations of any building or structure shall comply with Section 1804.5. Special inspections of compacted fill shall be in accordance with Section 1704.7.

SECTION 3305
SANITARY

3305.1 Facilities required. Sanitary facilities shall be provided during construction, remodeling or demolition activities in accordance with the *Plumbing Code*.

SECTION 3306
PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS

3306.1 Protection required. Pedestrians shall be protected during construction, remodeling and demolition activities as required by this chapter and Table 3306.1. Signs shall be provided to direct pedestrian traffic.

3306.2 Walkways. A walkway shall be provided for pedestrian travel in front of every construction and demolition site unless the applicable governing authority authorizes the sidewalk to be fenced or closed. Walkways shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the pedestrian traffic, but in no case shall they be less than 4 feet (1219 mm) in width. Walkways shall be provided with a durable walking surface. Walkways shall be *accessible* in accordance with Chapter 11 and shall be designed to support all imposed loads and in no case shall the design live load be less than 150 pounds per square foot (psf) (7.2 kN/m^2).

3306.3 Directional barricades. Pedestrian traffic shall be protected by a directional barricade where the walkway extends into the street. The directional barricade shall be of sufficient size and construction to direct vehicular traffic away from the pedestrian path.

3306.4 Construction railings. Construction railings shall be at least 42 inches (1067 mm) in height and shall be sufficient to direct pedestrians around construction areas.

3306.5 Barriers. Barriers shall be a minimum of 8 feet (2438 mm) in height and shall be placed on the side of the walkway nearest the construction. Barriers shall extend the entire length of the construction site. Openings in such barriers shall be protected by doors which are normally kept closed.

3306.6 Barrier design. Barriers shall be designed to resist loads required in Chapter 16 unless constructed as follows:

1. Barriers shall be provided with 2-inch by 4-inch (51 mm by 102 mm) top and bottom plates.
2. The barrier material shall be a minimum of $^3/_4$-inch (19.1 mm) boards or $^1/_4$-inch (6.4 mm) wood structural use panels.
3. Wood structural use panels shall be bonded with an adhesive identical to that for exterior wood structural use panels.
4. Wood structural use panels $^1/_4$ inch (6.4 mm) or $^5/_{16}$ inch (23.8 mm) in thickness shall have studs spaced not more than 2 feet (610 mm) on center (o.c.).
5. Wood structural use panels $^3/_8$ inch (9.5 mm) or $^1/_2$ inch (12.7 mm) in thickness shall have studs spaced not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center provided a 2-inch by 4-inch (51 mm by 102 mm) stiffener is placed horizontally at midheight where the stud spacing exceeds 2 feet (610 mm) o.c.
6. Wood structural use panels $^5/_8$ inch (15.9 mm) or thicker shall not span over 8 feet (2438 mm).

3306.7 Covered walkways. Covered walkways shall have a minimum clear height of 8 feet (2438 mm) as measured from the floor surface to the canopy overhead. Adequate lighting shall be provided at all times. Covered walkways shall be designed to support all imposed loads. In no case shall the design live load be less than 150 psf (7.2 kN/m^2) for the entire structure.

Exception: Roofs and supporting structures of covered walkways for new, light-frame construction not exceeding two *stories* above *grade plane* are permitted to be designed for a live load of 75 psf (3.6kN/m^2) or the loads imposed on them, whichever is greater. In lieu of such designs, the roof and supporting structure of a covered walkway are permitted to be constructed as follows:

1. Footings shall be continuous 2-inch by 6-inch (51 mm by 152 mm) members.
2. Posts not less than 4 inches by 6 inches (102 mm by 152 mm) shall be provided on both sides of the roof and spaced not more than 12 feet (3658 mm) on center.
3. Stringers not less than 4 inches by 12 inches (102 mm by 305 mm) shall be placed on edge upon the posts.
4. Joists resting on the stringers shall be at least 2 inches by 8 inches (51 mm by 203 mm) and shall be spaced not more than 2 feet (610 mm) on center.
5. The deck shall be planks at least 2 inches (51 mm) thick or wood structural panels with an exterior exposure durability classification at least $^{23}/_{32}$ inch (18.3 mm) thick nailed to the joists.

TABLE 3306.1
PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS

HEIGHT OF CONSTRUCTION	DISTANCE FROM CONSTRUCTION TO LOT LINE	TYPE OF PROTECTION REQUIRED
8 feet or less	Less than 5 feet	Construction railings
	5 feet or more	None
More than 8 feet	Less than 5 feet	Barrier and covered walkway
	5 feet or more, but not more than one-fourth the height of construction	Barrier and covered walkway
	5 feet or more, but between one-fourth and one-half the height of construction	Barrier
	5 feet or more, but exceeding one-half the height of construction	None

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

6. Each post shall be knee braced to joists and stringers by 2-inch by 4-inch (51 mm by 102 mm) minimum members 4 feet (1219 mm) long.
7. A 2-inch by 4-inch (51 mm by 102 mm) minimum curb shall be set on edge along the outside edge of the deck.

3306.8 Repair, maintenance and removal. Pedestrian protection required by this chapter shall be maintained in place and kept in good order for the entire length of time pedestrians may be endangered. The owner or the owner's agent, upon the completion of the construction activity, shall immediately remove walkways, debris and other obstructions and leave such public property in as good a condition as it was before such work was commenced.

3306.9 Adjacent to excavations. Every excavation on a site located 5 feet (1524 mm) or less from the street *lot line* shall be enclosed with a barrier not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) high. Where located more than 5 feet (1524 mm) from the street *lot line*, a barrier shall be erected when required by the *building official*. Barriers shall be of adequate strength to resist wind pressure as specified in Chapter 16.

SECTION 3307
PROTECTION OF ADJOINING PROPERTY

3307.1 Protection required. Adjoining public and private property shall be protected from damage during construction, remodeling and demolition work. Protection must be provided for footings, foundations, party walls, chimneys, skylights and roofs. Provisions shall be made to control water runoff and erosion during construction or demolition activities. The person making or causing an excavation to be made shall provide written notice to the owners of adjoining buildings advising them that the excavation is to be made and that the adjoining buildings should be protected. Said notification shall be delivered not less than 10 days prior to the scheduled starting date of the excavation.

SECTION 3308
TEMPORARY USE OF STREETS, ALLEYS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY

3308.1 Storage and handling of materials. The temporary use of streets or public property for the storage or handling of materials or of equipment required for construction or demolition, and the protection provided to the public shall comply with the provisions of the applicable governing authority and this chapter.

3308.1.1 Obstructions. Construction materials and equipment shall not be placed or stored so as to obstruct access to fire hydrants, standpipes, fire or police alarm boxes, catch basins or manholes, nor shall such material or equipment be located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of a street intersection, or placed so as to obstruct normal observations of traffic signals or to hinder the use of public transit loading platforms.

3308.2 Utility fixtures. Building materials, fences, sheds or any obstruction of any kind shall not be placed so as to obstruct free approach to any fire hydrant, fire department connection, utility pole, manhole, fire alarm box or catch basin, or so as to interfere with the passage of water in the gutter. Protection against damage shall be provided to such utility fixtures during the progress of the work, but sight of them shall not be obstructed.

SECTION 3309
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

[F] 3309.1 Where required. All structures under construction, *alteration* or demolition shall be provided with not less than one *approved* portable fire extinguisher in accordance with Section 906 and sized for not less than ordinary hazard as follows:

1. At each *stairway* on all floor levels where combustible materials have accumulated.
2. In every storage and construction shed.
3. Additional portable fire extinguishers shall be provided where special hazards exist, such as the storage and use of flammable and combustible liquids.

3309.2 Fire hazards. The provisions of this code and the *Fire Code* shall be strictly observed to safeguard against all fire hazards attendant upon construction operations.

SECTION 3310
MEANS OF EGRESS

3310.1 Stairways required. Where a building has been constructed to a *building height* of 50 feet (15 240 mm) or four *stories*, or where an existing building exceeding 50 feet (15 240 mm) in *building height* is altered, at least one temporary lighted *stairway* shall be provided unless one or more of the permanent stairways are erected as the construction progresses.

3310.2 Maintenance of means of egress. Required *means of egress* shall be maintained at all times during construction, demolition, remodeling or *alterations* and *additions* to any building.

Exception: *Approved* temporary *means of egress* systems and facilities.

SECTION 3311
STANDPIPES

[F] 3311.1 Where required. In buildings required to have standpipes by Section 905.3.1, not less than one standpipe shall be provided for use during construction. Such standpipes shall be installed when the progress of construction is not more than 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. Such standpipe shall be provided with fire department hose connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairs. Such standpipes shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring.

[F] 3311.2 Buildings being demolished. Where a building is being demolished and a standpipe exists within such a building, such standpipe shall be maintained in an operable condition so as to be available for use by the fire department. Such

CHAPTER 4
FOUNDATIONS

SECTION R401
GENERAL

R401.1 Application. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design and construction of the foundation and foundation spaces for all buildings. Wood foundations shall be designed and installed in accordance with AF&PA Report No. 7.

Exceptions:

1. The provisions of this chapter shall be permitted to be used for wood foundations only in the following situations:
   1.1. In buildings that have no more than two floors and a roof.
   1.2. When interior basement and foundation walls are provided at intervals not exceeding 50 feet.
2. In addition to the provisions of this chapter, the design and construction of foundations in areas prone to flooding as established by the local jurisdiction shall meet the provisions of Section R323.

Wood foundations in Seismic Design Categories D_1 and D_2 shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

R401.2 Requirements. Foundation construction shall be capable of accommodating all loads according to Section R301 and of transmitting the resulting loads to the supporting soil. Where a construction joint is created between a concrete footing and stem wall, a means of connection shall be provided to accommodate lateral displacement. The connection shall be made by the use of a keyway or other method in accordance with accepted foundation design practices. Fill soils that support footings and foundations shall be designed, installed and tested in accordance with accepted engineering practice. Gravel fill used as footings for wood and precast concrete foundations shall comply with Section R403.

R401.3 Drainage. Surface drainage shall be diverted to a storm sewer conveyance or other approved point of collection so as to not create a hazard. Lots shall be graded so as to drain surface water away from foundation walls. The grade away from foundation walls shall fall a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) within the first 10 feet (3048 mm).

Exception: Where lot lines, walls, slopes or other physical barriers prohibit 6 inches (152 mm) of fall within 10 feet (3048 mm), drains, swales, or other approved means shall be provided to ensure drainage away from the structure.

R401.4 Soil tests. In areas likely to have expansive, compressible, shifting or other unknown soil characteristics, the building official shall determine whether to require a soil test to determine the soil's characteristics at a particular location. This test shall be made by an approved agency using an approved method.

R401.4.1 Geotechnical evaluation. In lieu of a complete geotechnical evaluation, the load-bearing values in Table R401.4.1 shall be assumed.

TABLE R401.4.1
PRESUMPTIVE LOAD–BEARING VALUES OF FOUNDATION MATERIALS[a]

CLASS OF MATERIAL	LOAD–BEARING PRESSURE (pounds per square foot)
Crystalline bedrock	12,000
Sedimentary and foliated rock	4,000
Sandy gravel and/or gravel (GW and GP)	3,000
Sand, silty sand, clayey sand, silty gravel and clayey gravel (SW, SP, SM, SC, GM and GC)	2,000
Clay, sandy clay, silty clay, clayey silt, silt and sandy silt (CI, ML, MH and CH)	1,500[b]

For SI: 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kN/m^2.

a. When soil tests are required by Section R401.4, the allowable bearing capacities of the soil shall be part of the recommendations.

b. Where the building official determines that in–place soils with an allowable bearing capacity of less than 1,500 psf are likely to be present at the site, the allowable bearing capacity shall be determined by a soils investigation.

R401.5 Compressible or shifting soil. When top or subsoils are compressible or shifting, such soils shall be removed to a depth and width sufficient to assure stable moisture content in each active zone and shall not be used as fill or stabilized within each active zone by chemical, dewatering, or presaturation.

SECTION R402
MATERIALS

R402.1 Wood foundations. Wood foundation systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code.

R402.1.1 Fasteners. Fasteners used below grade to attach plywood to the exterior side of exterior basement or crawlspace wall studs, or fasteners used in knee wall construction, shall be of Type 304 or 316 stainless steel. Fasteners used above grade to attach plywood and all lumber-to-lumber fasteners except those used in knee wall construction shall be of Type 304 or 316 stainless steel, silicon bronze, copper, hot-dipped galvanized (zinc coated) steel nails, or hot-tumbled galvanized (zinc coated) steel nails. Electrogalvanized steel nails and galvanized (zinc coated) steel staples shall not be permitted.

R402.1.2 Wood treatment. All lumber and plywood shall be treated in accordance with AWPA C22, and shall bear the label of an accredited agency showing 0.60 retention. Where lumber and/or plywood is cut or drilled after treatment, the treated surface shall be field treated with Copper Napthenate, the concentration of which shall contain a minimum of 2 percent copper metal, by repeated brushing, dipping or soaking until the wood absorbs no more preservative.

R402.2 Concrete. Concrete shall have a minimum specified compressive strength as shown in Table R402.2. Concrete subject to weathering as indicated in Table R301.2(1) shall be air entrained as specified in Table R402.2. The maximum weight of